ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held today, the 28th November, 1991, allotted time for Government legislative business as follows:—

Business	*Time allotted*
1. Consideration and passing of the	
(a) The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991.	2 hours
(b) The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 1991.	1 hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Tea Companies (Acquisition of Sick Tea Units) Amendment Bill, 1991, after it is passed by the Lok Sabha.	2 hours

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN TAMIL NADU, KARNATAKA, ANDHRA PRADESH AND PONDICHERRY CAUSED BY A SEVERE CYCLONIC STORM—Ctntd.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA-JAN: Let me complete my sentence, I seek protection from yourself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MIASODKAR); Why? You represent the whole country.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA-JAN; Let me complete mv sentence. I these vacancies have arisen?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) That is iilways there.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: She is also an the panel of Vice-Chairmen That is the understanding between you two.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR); She is not speaking as a panel Member,

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARA JAN: I was only referring to Tamil Nadu because that is the only State for which : had the figures regarding the assistance and regarding the actual damage caused to public property, loss of human life and various other aspects of the losses. But the trail of havoc that the cyclone has caused has spread through over foul States in this country. The amount of losses, the kind of damage, the loss in terms of human property, the damage to public property, the damage to agri culture, to cattle is something unimagi nable. This is' a trail of disaster which the country can ill afford nt this time. The tragedy is that 185 people have lost their lives in the State of Tamil Nadu in the cyclone. Most of the people who die:! and those who are suffering because of the ourti-defection law: cyclones are the poor people of this country. They are the poor people who of the damage that has been left by the live in the low-lying areas which have been flooded. They lost their homes They are poor, small farmers who have-lost their crops. And they are the poor people who live in the shims in the cities of the various State? which ars affected, where the drainage in many places had overcome into their houses rendering them completely unfit for human habitation. So, ultimately, it is the poor people of the country that have borne the brunt of the damage that ha* been wreaked.

Before I go any further into the actual details, which Mr. Narayanasamy has already covered, I just want to draw th* attention of the House to two very important details. Though there can never be a complete safeguard for protection or total protection against the fury of natural calamities, against the fury of nature in the form of cyclones, still, the abuse of nature that we do indulge in, the total abuse of the environment that all of us, every single cne of us, indulges in, which the Government is doing very little to protect, is the reason why the damage has increased a hundred-fold Sir, the rmjor reason why this kind o? storms, this kind of floods, takes place is soil erosion. When there is soil erosion, no further can you have any proper seepage of water. There is no protection. The natural cover, foresta-tion. is ?lso badly affected. Not only that. Actj?.lly the rainfall goes down. But when the rain does come down, this results in floods. cyclones and other natural calamities. It is only when, we wake up to the fact that environment is a serious problem, it is only when we stop the degradation of the environment of this country, can we really have a proper .safeguard agp.inst natural calamities such 'As this.

According to an Asian Development Bank report, nearly 16 per cent of India's Hruis hive been classified as waste lands. The report said that about 23 million hectares were waste lands and not in the cultivable category: and over 50 per cent of the waste lands were in tbe category of uplands. Soil erosion is simple most serious problem of India. lAnd this is why this kind of calamities keen happening. Without wasting anv further time, T iust want to point out that the report also rointed out—it visually inte[r]preted—-tint the result of the survey on forest cover in India was both revealing and distressing. The national forest cover was only 19.5 per Cent of the geographical area against the recorded figure of 22.8 per cent. There had been a reduction of over two per cent in the area under forest during a single decade and it was fearec that the reduction rate would be above four per cent by the end of 1992. Sir, because of all these things, what is happening in India is something known as 'El Nino factor'. The El Nino factor, which arises out of deforestation, out of degradation of natural resources, creates floods and droughts in various parts of the country as opposed to each other. In the same way, 1987 was an El Nino Year; 1983 was an El Nino Year; and it is predicted that 1992 will also be an El Nino Year. Therefore, immediate precautions have to be taken.

It is suggested, Sir, that though India is on the verge of implementing a National Natural Resources Management System, : the importance that has to be placed on such a natural resources system cannot be overemphasised. It has to be brought into effect immediately. The chief components of such a system could be the supply of remote-sensing data to facilitate integration with the conventional system of data collection, establishment of infrastructure and generation of trained ^nan-power. This is very important because once you have the warning, through!the meteorological authorities, of a storm[1] or u cyclone like this, the trained manpower has to swing into action immediately. And that is the only way in; which disaster management can be really effective. Sc, the establishment of infrastructure and generation of trained manpower and application studies for building the national natural resources information system are important.

These: are the main areas which I wish to emphasise where disaster; management has to be renlly taken to a professional level in this country, where we have to place proper emphasis on the meteorlogical data collected properly and use it so that people, for instance, can be evacuated from lowlying areas the moment there is; a storm warning and the various other parts of the machinery can swing into action the moment there is enough warning; from the meteorological autho-rities.

Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have had unseasonal, severe eye-

[Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan]

Ionic rains, far above the normal, almost reaching disastrous proportions. More than 185 people have lost their lives. More than 4 lakh people were evacuated. 2,62,000 huts in the low-lying areas have been completely demolished and washed away. 1.86 lakh hectares of crop land have been completely submerged under water because of incessant rain and in one district alone, that is Nagapattinam-Qaid-Milleth district which bore the brunt of the cyclonic rain, maximum crop damage has been caused with 12,000 hectares of paddy having been rendered completely useless. It is a complete tragedy in that district and the percentage of loss in terms of the yield has been roughly estimated to be a remendous amount. I do not want to go into all the details. I just want to say that though the State Government has taken up relief measures, though the district authorities have taken up the measures on a war-footing, the kind of cash loans for the huts damaged are only Rs. 600 per hut for fully damaged hut, Rs. 300 for partly damaged hut in Madras city and Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 in Municipal areas. This is no compensation at all. Of course, the State Government has severe financial constraints and this is the best that the State Government can do. But the Centre has to immediately come forward because without the shelter over their heads, there is absolutely nothing that these poor people can do and Rs. 600 is just nothing but a dole. Nothing can be done with this amount and unless immediate financial assistance is forthcoming, all these people will be completely homeless and this kind of help will be no help at all.

As far as relief centres were concerned, though there were 362 relief centres opened, many more have to be opened These are completely insufficient and it all these have to be opened, we really need the money to swing into action.

Sir. the other damage that has been caused because of the floods is the destruction of Panchayat union roads, roads within the cities, school buildings, Panchayat office buildings, percolation farms, irrigation tanks. All these have been completely destroyed in the villages. Oo an estimate, at least Rs. 38 crores are needed just to rebuild all these destroyed buildings which are of vital importance in every village. Sir, a school building, an irrigation tank, a Panchayat office building, all these are not something which are meant for recreation. These are of vital importance to the people and if all these have to be rebuilt, immediately more than Rs. 38 crores are necessary and it has to be immediately forthcoming.

Sir, regarding minor irrigation, because of the heavy inflow of water, all the minor irrigation tanks have been completely damaged and the water is flowing out, creating further trouble among the people, causing further floods, the surplus water reaching all the tanks bunds and this is creating further damage even more than what has been caused by the cyclone. These have to be repaired.

Sir, about electricity, we already have a serious problem of electricity in the State and in spite of that, in spite of the severe deficit of power, the Electricity Board itself has suffered heavy losses. Generation and transmission have been severely hit by the cyclone. Unless the machinery and equipment of the Electricity Board are immediately repaired, the people of the State, particularly the agriculturists, will be suffering a serious problem.

Sir. about animals, many animals have died. The loss of cattle has to be taken into consideration very seriously and the people who have suffered thereby, have to be compensated immediately. Sir. the State of Tamil Nadu has asked for over Rs. 7 crores which is not such a large amount, considering the amount of damage that has been done to the slums,, the damages that have occurred to the slum areas where the really poor people of the city live. The kind of squalor, the kind of misery that they are living in particularly after the rains, has to be seen to be believed. Many of us visited those areas. We have seen for ourselves the kind of difficulties in which these people are Hying. Rs. 7 crores is really nothing at all. I think it is absolutely at a minimum level for the slums

in the cities which the State Government is asking for. {Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Only for the slum areas.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Only in Madras city because I ;ome from there. So for this amount of money which is being asked for by the State Government every i'gle demand—-I have gone through the Annexure in detail—is actually of the minimum amount. The State • overnment is not asking anything more. We have done everything in our pow.;r to help the people. The Chief Minister herself went and visited all the areas Many of us have gone and visited the areas. What is being asked for is the absolute minimum. Sir, if it was in my power, I would have asked for much more. The kinds of suffering the people are undergoing are absolutely pathetie I have only referred to the main thrust areas, the people in the slums, the people in the villages. The kind of damage to the national highways that has to be seen to be believed, the kind of damage which was caused to industry, the lack of infrastructure, the lack of mobility, not only for the people to move around, is such that everything has come to a grinding halt. Unless the roads are repaired urgently, no movement can be done. The amount which is required to repair the roads is put at a minimum level. Finally, I would like to suggest according to what the State Government has said. I have got the details here. More than 1,40,000 hectares of paddy fields have got submerged and the loss is put at about Rs. 78.29 crores, just for agriculture for the loss of paddy alone. There are certain norms which I think are very reasonable and I would like to plead with the Government to consider these norms favourably. Sir, the norms are: one, crops fully lost and which require resowing and replanting, a full subsidy for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides (for one spray) and two, partially damaged paddy. Nitro-genious and Potash fertilisers mainly in ttie Ammonium Chloride and Muriate of potash for top dressing and pesticides.

As far as other crops are concerned, fertilisers alone for top dressing and pesticides, the cost works out to be... (Interruptions)... I don't want to go into detailj-very little. This is something which is the minimum and which has to come. .. .{Interruption) .. . I am just reading what the State Government has said. The final area on which I want to concentrate is—which is of vital importance—that of public health. What has happened is out of 275 lakh people who iive jn the flood-affected areas hundred lakh people are at least dying for want of medicines. It has caused severe epidemics of typhoid, of cholera, of all kinds of water-borne diseases and the damage to public health has been tremendous. This has to be undertaken on a warfooting. Sir, the relief has to be undertaken on a war-footing. We have to immediately provide medicines not only to the people, to the patients, who are suffering but also for chlori-nation of I water supply sources, for disinfection pf supply sources, for collection.. removal and sanitary disposal of garbage; all these things have to be done. At least rupees one crore the State Government is asking for. This is really nolhing because public health is such a vital thing and we have people over there dying of diseases caused by floods.... [Interruption) .. .Sir, I am not going into details. You have already told me t|wice. I don't want to go to other areas. The State Government has put the damage at about Rs. 390 crores. :5o far, we have received only about Rs. 7 crores and this also is part of the Plan resources which have been allotted up the State which are going to be repaid] by the State later. I would like to appeal to the Central Government to immediately come forward with as much assistance as possible to render help to the suffering people of all the States which are affected by the floods. Thank you.

श्री रामबाबू अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : महोदय प्रत्येक वर्ष हमारे देश में किसी न किसी भाग में प्राकृतिक विपदा का ताण्डव नृत्य होता रहा है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उन क्षेत्रों पर जो विपदायें कठिनाइयां और संकट आते हैं उनकी कल्पना करना कठिन है । प्रकृति अपना खेल खेलकर चली जाती है और बाद में

[श्री रामदास अग्रवाल]

हमारे लिये छोड़ जाती है केवल वहां पर वीरान भूमि, डूबे हुये खेत बहते हुये ढहते हुये मकान, लाशें और पशु-पक्षी मरे हुये पड़े रहते हैं । इस प्रकार एक दर्दनाक सीन हमको देखने को मिलता है । यह वास्तव में हमारे देश में एक अजीब सी स्थिति है कि जब बरसात आती है तो चारों तरफ ऐसा लगता है कि हम बाढ़ से घिरे हैं ।

महोदय कोस्टल एरियाज में असम से लेकर तमिलनाडु पांडिचेरी आदि स्थानों के साथ-साथ कभी-कभी राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेश में जहां पर रेगिस्तान हैं वहां पर भी बाढ़ आती है ।

महोदय प्राकृतिक विपदा समझ में आती है उस पर हमारा नियंत्रण नहीं है लेकिन मैं एक बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि प्राकृतिक विपदाएं तो आती रहेंगी लेकिन उन पर हमारा कितना नियंत्रण हो सकेगा यह कहना कठिन है । हम उसकी रोकथाम करने के लिए कितने हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर सकेंगे और कौन सी शताब्दी तक कर पाएंगे इसका भी अंदाजा लगाना कठिन है ।

महोदय मैंने पढ़ा था कि आसाम ने अपने यहां बाढ़ रोकने के लिए इस प्राकृतिक विपदा से मुक्ति पाने के लिए 4000 करोड़ रुपए की योजना बनाई है । सारे प्रदेशों में यदि इसी प्रकार से योजनाएं बनने लगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि शायद एक पंचवर्षीय योजना का पूरा रुपया केवल बाढ़ की रोकथाम में चला जाएगा । आज यह परिस्थिति है ।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्राकृतिक विपदा के साथ-साथ हम लोक स्वयं भी इस बात को अनुमान करें कि क्या हमारे बनाए हुए तटबंध नहीं टूटते ? क्या हमारे बनाये हुए बांधों के कारण हानि नहीं होती ? हमारे द्वारा पर्यावरण के मामले में बरती गई लापरवाही के कारण जो क्षति होती है क्या हम उसे रोक नहीं सकते ? क्या हम इसका निदान नहीं कर सकते ? यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति में सरकार क्या करे यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है । सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज इन प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से निपटने के लिए न राज्य सरकारों के पास धन है और न केंद्रीय सरार के पास साधन हैं । धन और साधन दोनों का अभाव केंद्र और राज्य दोनों जगह है । हमारा खजाना खाली दिखाई देता है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय कई बार इसकी ओर इशारा कर चुके हैं । हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति कठिन दौर से गुजर रही है लेकिन इन सालों के दौरान उन गरीब लोगों को जो बाढ़ के कारण अपना सब कुछ खो चुके हैं जिनके पास न पहनने के लिए कपड़ा है न सिर ढकने के लिए झोंपड़ी है और न ही खाने के लिए अनाज है, हम उन लोगों को किसके भरोसे छोड़ें ? उन निरीह प्राणियों को हम किसके सहारे छोड़ें, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है ।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे प्रश्नों को जितनी जल्दी हो सके निपटाया जाना चाहिए । मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश में भूकंप का मामला हो, चाहे तमिलनाडु में बाढ़ का मामला हो, जो सहायता केंद्र सरकार से जानी चाहिए, उसमें बहुत विलंब होता है और उस विलंब के कारण उन प्राणियों की जो वहां इस प्राकृतिक विपदा के शिकार हैं, बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य जो दौरे पर जाते हैं, उनका दिल भी उन लोगों की स्थिति देखकर दहल जाता होगा ।

इन सारी परिस्थितियों में हम कम से कम दो बातें कर सकते हैं । खजाना खाली है, यह बात सब जानते हैं । हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं ; यह भी हम जानते हैं लेकिन जो कुछ भी साधन हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं, क्या उनको हम तुरंत

उनके पास नहीं भेज सकते ? हमारी तरफ से सहायता भेजने में जो प्रशासनिक विलंब होता है क्या हम उसको दूर नहीं कर सकते ? क्या इतना भी करने में हमारा प्रशासन अक्षम है ? क्या प्रशासन इतनी भी तेजी नहीं ला सकता कि ऐसे मामलों को युद्ध स्तर पर निपटाए और जो भी रुपया और सहायता है वह तुरंत भेजी जाए ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन मामलों के अंदर बड़ा विलंब होता है और केवल आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं । केवल हेलीकाप्टरों से दौरे किए जाते हैं । पड़ी हुई लाशों के ऊपर से हेलीकोप्टर गुजर जाता है और केवल सहानुभूति के शब्द कहकर हम अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री मान लेते हैं । मैं केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार से निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मामलों में युद्ध स्तर पर काम किया जाना चाहिए । जो भी शासकीय डिफिकल्टीज हैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्राब्लम्स हैं उनका निपटारा तुरंत किया जाना चाहिए अविलंब किया जाना चाहिए । तब जाकर हम अपने कर्तव्य की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे उन लोगों के प्रति जो पीड़ित हैं परेशान हैं निरीह प्राणियों की तरह सड़कों पर और खेतों के खलिहानों में पड़े हैं । यदि हम यह काम नहीं कर पाएंगे तो केवल हम संसद में बैठकर या बाहर जाकर इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि हमने आपके लिए यह कर दिया है, वह कर दिया है । वह राजनीतिक आश्वासन इस मामले में नहीं चलना चाहिए । इस मामले में तथ्यों के साथ बात होनी चाहिए ।

महोदय, केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों में एक झगड़ा और चलता है । राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हमारा नुकसान 500 करोड़ रुपए का हुआ है । केंद्रीय सरकार एक टीम भेजती है । वह टीम कई दिनों बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है और प्राब्लम यहीं से शुरु होती है । वह कहते हैं कि हमको 500 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए लेकिन केंद्रीय सरकार कहती है कि नुकसान 500 करोड़ का नहीं केवल 100 करोड़ का हुआ है । यह एक बड़ा विवाद का विषय बन जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों पक्षों की तरफ से इसमें ईमानदारी बरती जानी चाहिए । सही आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए जाने चाहिएं और सही आंकड़ों के आधार पर केंद्रीय सरकार जिस तरह से भी दुखी मानवता की मदद कर सकती हो, उसके लिए उसे आगे आना चाहिए । इसमें किसी प्रकार पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए ।

अंत में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रिलीफ फंड जो भी कहीं जाता है चाहे उससे राज्य सरकार उपलब्ध कराए या केन्द्रीय सरकार उपलब्ध कराए, उसके वितरण में भी हमें भ्रष्टाचार की बू आती है। एक तरफ लाशों की बू आती है और दूसरी तरफ इस सभी कार्यों में भ्रष्टाचार की बू आती है । उस समय हमारा मस्तक शर्म से झुक जाता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस प्रकार की मैकेनिज्म वहां पर रखे कि इस तरह के रिलीफ के कामों में किसी प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार न हो सके । एक रुपया भी कहीं जाता है तो उस रुपए का पूरा का पूरा हिसाब मिलना चाहिए । एक रुपए में से 85 पैसा कहां और न चला जाए इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए । अगर एक रुपया पीड़ित मानवता की सेवा के लिए दिया जाता है और उसमें से अगर 85 पैसे कहीं और पहुंच गए तो उसके पास केवल 15 पैसे पहुंचे तो आप भी कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि उससे हम उसको कितना दे पाएंगे जिसका सब कुछ नष्ट हो चुका है । इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात पर विचार करें । मैंने यह बात पीड़ित मानवता की भावना से आपके सामने रखी है, मैंने इस पर कोई राजनीतिक दलबंदी की बात नहीं की है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमें ऐसे पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के लिए पूर्ण सहानुभूति के साथ तुरन्त कदम उठाकर उसकी सहायता के लिए आगे आना चाहिए । केन्द्र सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए राज्य सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए और अगर इसमें कहीं पर भ्रष्टाचार है तो उसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए जो उन धर्मार्थ के पैसे खा कर अपना पेट भरते हैं ।

[श्री रामदास अग्रवाल]

श्रीमन्, मुझे आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, while associating myself with my senior colleagues Shri Hanumanthappaji and Shri Guru-padasmamy, I would like to confine myself to the flood havoc in Karnataka. Karnataka State has been the victim of (he erratic behaviour of the nature over the last decade and more either on account of inadequate rainfall resulting in scarcity conditions or of heavy rainfall resulting in flash floods. The monsoon during the 1991-92 season was very severe and it was more disastrous for the people of Karnataka than the previous years. The heavy rainfall in October and mid-November has caused extensive damage to men and materials in the State. The losses suffered in July and August were estimated at about Rs. 44 crores. The demands ot the State Government for relief have fallen on the deaf ears of the Central Government. To this date no action has been taken other than refusing it. Ironically the recent depression in the Bay of Bengal in the last week of October and November has brought an unprecedented rainfall in the south interior of Karnataka, particularly in Bangalore City, Bangalore District, Kolar and Tumkur. Due to heavy rainfall there has been an extensive damage done to public and private properties. According to a preliminary survey made by the State Government 49 people and about 4,000 cattle have been reported dead. Over one lakh houses have been destroyed and large extents of agriculture land have been waterlogged. Thousands of tanks have breached and roads and bridges have also been badly damaged. Before the people could recover from the shock another disaster struck the people of Karnataka. Heavy rainfall occurred due to depression in the Bay of Bengal. This time two districts were affected badly. Those districts were Mysore and Mandya. The rainfall in most of the talukas on each occasion exceeded 100 mm in a short span of 24 to 72 hours. This continuous rainfall resulted in a lot of damage. Thousands of houses collapsed in these districts. The highest number of house collapses was reported in Bangalore city, Kollar and Tumkur districts. Casualties among me-u and cattle were also reported. Be sides this heavy damage was caused to the roads, electricity and tele communication lines. Similarly, agricultural land was also affected due to rains and water-logging. The crop that was damaged was extensive. The kharif crop which was ready for harvest was fully damaged due to untimely rains. The farmers who suffered most were small and marginal farmers who depend only on rainfed cultivation. Sir, according to the State Government reports, the approximate expenditure in the flood relief programme, repair and restoration of public property that was damaged due to cyclones and floods in October and November is about Rs. 130 crores. This include the reconstruction of the 42000 houses and compensation to partially damaged houses. The Government of Karnataka has requested for release of relief fund but unfortunately no such, relief has been released to this day. I sincerely demand of the Government, the Central Government to release a grant of at least Rs. 100 crore to Karnataka to meet the expenditure on flood relief the current financial year.

श्री रणजीत सिंह (हरियाणा) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि फ्लड के मामले में सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत रिलेवेंट और बहुत अच्छी बात कही । मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर उन्हीं बातों को रिपीट न करके मेरे जो कुछ सजेशंस हैं उन्हें आपके सामने रखूंगा ।

यह ठीक है कि जब नेचर की तरफ से इस तरह की तबाही होती है तो उसमें भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकार इसमें ज्यादा इमदाद नहीं कर सकती । जिस तरीके का नुकसान हो जाता है उसमें कभी ईमानदाराना प्रयास नहीं होते हैं, न केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से और न राज्य सरकार की तरफ से । मैं किसी पार्टी की बात

नहीं कर रहा हूं जो सच्चाई है वह कह रहा हूं। जब बाढ़ आती है तो हम चाहे ट्रेजरी बैंच के लोग हों या अपोजिशन के लोग हों वहां पहुंचते हैं लोगों की सिम्पथी लेने के लिए और यह बताने के लिए कि हम वहां विजिट कर आये हैं एक दिन जाकर हम अपनी मारेल ड्यूटी समझते हैं और उसके बाद उन लोगों की क्या हालत है यह नहीं देखते । मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो लोग वहां जाकर फ्लड की हालत देखते हैं और जिन फैमिलीज को उन बाढ़ की तबाही में फंसे हुए देखते हैं तो मेरा ख्याल है हमारे में से कोई ऐसा नहीं होगा जो यह न समझता हो कि जो कुछ उसकी जेब में है वह उसको दे दे और जो कुछ वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से दिलवा सके दिलवा दे । लेकिन हमारे ये सेंटीमेंट्स केवल उतनी देर तक ही रहते हैं जितनी देर तक हम उनके बीच रहते हैं उसके बाद सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं ।

मेरे पहले साथियों ने इस बात की चर्चा की जो पैसा उनके लिए दिया जाता है वह ठीक तरह से नहीं बांटा जाता । 15–20 परसेंट ही उनको मिल पाता है और बाकी सब खराब हो जाता है । मैं मानता हूं जो सरकार की तरफ से पैसा ड्रेन-आउट करने के लिए दिया जाता है रिलीफ के लिए दिया जाता है हेलीकाप्टर से सप्लाई होता है वह कभी ईमानदाराना तरीके से नहीं दिया जाता । एक ही देश में दो मापदंड हैं । एक तो रोटरी क्लब द्वारा, लायंस क्लब द्वारा या चेरिटेबल संस्थाओं द्वारा जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसका सही बंटवारा हो जाता है और जो गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी की तरफ से पैसा दिया जाता है उसका ठीक से बंटवारा नहीं होता । मैं किसी पार्टी को ब्लेम नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं सभी को दोष दे रहा हूं । उस पैसे का ठीक तरह से बंटवारा नहीं होता । जब कोई सेकेण्डल हो जाता है तो हम इस तरह की बातें करते हैं । हम लोक सभा में बैठ हुए या राज्य सभा में बैठ हुए लोगों का दायित्व है कि ऐसी एजेंसियों का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक रखें । दूसरे मैं समझता हूं जब फ्लड आता है उस वक्त हजारों-करोड़ों का नुकसान होता है । अगर एक ही जिले को देखा जाय तो जो पब्लिक का नुकसान होता है गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज का नुकसान होता है प्राइवेट लोगों का नुकसान होता है उसके बारे में सरकार को पहले से ही पता होता है कि फ्लड आएगा । कई जगह तो ऐसा होता है कि वहां हर साल फ्लड आता है । जब मई-जून का महीना आता है तब प्लान मंजूर होता है, पैसा दिया जाता है और उसमें से सिर्फ 20 परसेंट पैसा लगता है । बाकी का पैसा पड़ा रहता है और वह 20 परसेंट पैसा बेकार हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्लानिंग ठीक तरीके की नहीं है । मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि जब भी पैसा खर्च करना हो तो उस पैसा का यूटिलाइजेशन कितने बढ़िया तरीके से होना चाहिए यह मेन कंसीडरेशन होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस काम के लिए कोई एक एजेंसी होनी चाहिए । मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि जो इरीगशन डिपार्टमेंट है, ड्रेनेज डिपार्टमेंट है या भारत सरकार है ये कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । वैसे करना तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही होता है । अभी तमिलनाडु में पांडिचेरी में और कर्नाटक में बहुत नुकसान हुआ है । यहां की गवर्नमेंट जाकर सारा काम नहीं कर सकती है । वहां के इंजिनियरों और अफसरों को ही काम करना होता है । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके ऊपर एक ऐसी एजेंसी होनी चाहिए जो टोटल इस काम को देख और उसके लिए अलग से एक डिपार्टमेंट तैयार करना पड़ेगा जो कि इमरजेंसी सर्विस दे सके और उसके सुपरवीजन में पेमेन्ट हो पैसा दिया जाय ताकि अभी जो स्कैंडल होते हैं, वे न हो सकें । अभी स्थिति यह है है कि जब भी पैसा बांटा जाता है तो उसकी इक्वायरी होती है कमीशन एपाइंट होता है । कहा जाता है कि इतना पैसा खा गये इतना पैसा डकार गये । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन एजेन्सीज का जो

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

पैसा बंटे वह ठीक तरीके से नीची लोगों में ही बंटना चाहिए । कई बार पैसा होता है कि दो-दो बार फ्लड आ जाते हैं, चाहे वह तमिलनाडु हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे हरियाणा हो या राजस्थान हो, उनकी साफ छवि देने की जरूरत है। यहां से 10 साल पहले भयंकर सर्दी में बाढ़ आई थी तो पूरा शहर बाढ़ में डूब गया । हमारा सिस्टम इस प्रकार का है कि हम सारा शहर को सीवर लाइन। शहर में 10-10 फुट पानी भर गया। इसलिए जो काम को पहले दी ड्राइअर्निटी के आधार पर होना चाहिए । मैं इसी की ओर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी नए पाइप लाइन बिछाये जाएं वे पक्के सीमेन्टेड और कंक्रीटस्टेप होने चाहिए

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Mr. Minister, Mr. Ranjit Singh has made some suggestions and I do not know whether you got them.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: I have noted ihem Awn, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): His point is—I do not know whether you heard him—that the money should De properly utilized and there should be same machinery.

SHIM K. C. LENKA: I have note? down lis suggestion. He wants that money should be spent properly and there should be a specific machinery for that. I have noted it down,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Now, Mr. S. K. T. Ramachandran.

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : उनका दिल हम जानते हैं । क्योंकि वे किसान हैं, इसलिए हम जानते हैं कि वे क्या चाहते हैं ।

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Mr Vice-Chairman, Sh-, I thank you for providing me this opptrtunity to speak-I think I am the tail-ender. I do not know whether I would be bowled out or I would be the night watchman.

Sir, lature is bounteous. It is just like our mother. It gives us life and also it helps us to survive and sustain ourselves. But such a bounteous nature sometimes becomes furious. When nature becomes furious we all become helpless and we are mx able to withstand the onslaught of the ravage of nature. The calamity which falls on as is so great or so big that we become totally helpless whesi nature becomes furious.

Sir, cyclones and floods are not un common to us. In India, sometimes we are adversely affected by floods and Sometimes adversely affected by cyclones. Th; east-coast of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is the regular, periodical victim of "such furious cyclones. Last year, .Andhra Pradesh was in peril. This year, Tamil Nadu has come across untoward suffering because of such a cvclone Sir, when a cyclone hits an area, preceded by rains and followed by rains floods are also there. So, when a cycle ne hits a particular area, it is not affected by the mere ravage of the cyclone it is also affected by floods. So, the dariage is of a very great magnitu de. This year we thought that the cyclone would cross the east-coast between Ongole and Cuddalore. The wea ther report just on the eve of the cyc lone was that it would hit any point between Cuddalore and Ongole. But what happened at last? It crossed at Karaikkal. Sir, if the prediction had been correct, if the weather reports were able to give a correct prediction, the calamity would have been minimised. Because, they are not able to predict sornew that correctly, the calamity is more, and it is colossal. I would like the Minister and the Government to find a way to minimise the evil of such a disaster. We may have sophisticated sys tems in the Meteorological Department But, that is not sufficient. I think, My hon. colleague. Mrs Jayanthi Natarajan.

referred to that point. We should take steps to improve the system of study of weather conditions. When we are in such an advanced stage of science and technology, when we are able to destroy the whole universe with a single stom. can't we find a means to stop or at least minimise the hazard of such calamities? So, I would like to request the Government to improve the system available in the Metereological Department to get better predictions, to get precise predictions so that the disaster eould be minimised or stopped to a large extent. Whether it is possible or not is not the question. It should be considered for future course of action because it has been a periodical feature, an annual feature. If we are not able to sava people from such an expected annual feature, then there is no meaning of having a Government Or having education or having research analysis. It may be a challenge to us. But we should be ready to meet the challenge. Just two or three months back, we had the earthquake here. During the earthquake at least the peril is instantaneous. But it rs not so in the case of cyclones or boods. If you imagine the death of those who are killed during cyclones and floods, it is more painful.

So. once again I request the Government. (Interruptions}

6.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRl BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): How much time you want?

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: If you allow me, I will continue tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): How much time you want?

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): 'Then you can complete today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, tomorrow.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I 'will continue tomorrow. I have dealt with one aspect. Another aspect is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Discussion to continue tomorrow. The House is adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 29th November, 1991

The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock till eleven of the dock on Friday, the 29th November, 1991